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Aguinaldo's pledge to march into Manila within twenty days is still unredeemed.

Aguinaldo, from first to last, has led th Filipino advance. That is, he heads the retreat. His valor is confined to writing proc-

When the business failures are 21 pe cent, smaller than last year and 31 per cent listen to those who have the habit of complaining of "these times."

The aggressive campaign at Manila be March 31. The Americans fought six days, on the seventh they rested

Ex-Governor Altgeld, who claims to favor municipal ownership of street railways, is demanding a 4-cent fare for Chicago-just what Indianapolis will get if the proposed reorganization is consummated.

There have been longer campaigns that none of more continuous fighting service under trying conditions. It was brilliant and successful campaign.

Some of the Indiana Grand Army people are puzzled regarding the 1-cent a mile rate of fifty miles in Illinois is referred to. The fifty-mile radius applies only to Illinois, al Indiana being included in the low-rate ar-

It is said the substantial people of Cuba circulating and signing a petition asking President McKinley to order General Brooke to dissolve the so-called Cuban Assembly. They realize that it is keeping out of its pay and otherwise retarding the progress of the island.

Among other respects in which our wa prisoner by the enemy, except Lieutenant Hobson and his men who went voluntarily within the enemy's lines on a forlorn hope

There does not appear to be any obstacle in the way of adjusting the Samoan diff. culty by arbitration, the only reasonable method for the adjustment of differences be not understand, and, what so much about them as they do about the outcome of the rather tedio baseball controversy.

Two or three Aguinaldo organs in th United States hasten to predict that the capture of Aguinaldo's capital does not enthe war, because he has 130 miles of rai road behind him. A leader who pays n heed to flags of truce and causes his own men who cannot stand fire to be killed, can to misrepresent American leaders and belittle the valor of American soldiers

The platform of the new political party in our sincere loyalty to the American American ideas," they say, "and matter with the Porto Ricans.

It is somewhat remarkable that there ha and the equippage of the first 20,000 General Otis telegraphed that the army pos sesses everything necessary in the way of supplies. In spite of the long sea voyage and the unfavorable conditions of the climate the army in the Philippines has been in fine condition and well cared for from the first

The silver peso, which was once the uni in a large part of the Western enth South American country to demonetize nly a question of time when Mexfollow. The depreciated silver peso, a legfinancially to Latin-American states, but, happily, like Spanish rule itself, it is pass-

France, whose people sustained the Spanfards in making war as far as they were able, now proposes to make trouble for Spain if it shall carry out its proposed policy of reducing the interest on the entire debt and paying it in Spanish currency, which worth 70 per cent. in gold. As the French investors purchased many of the bonds at a great discount, knowing that Spain was practically bankrupt, they ought to accept without protest the amount which the bankrupt can pay from his assets and income

at Savannah the men would receive travel Chicago they would get two months' extra ceive their pay and discharge nearer home. The officers are probably right.

### THE COUNTRY WITH A LAND TAX.

Consular Reports for March contains an Interesting and instructive description of the land tenure which prevails over th larger part of Russia. It is interesting and instructive because it sets forth the workings of a system based upon the theory of the ownership of agricultural lands by the government, whose only tax is derived from rentals of the soil. The land of the peasantry, except in small sections of the empire, is not owned by them, and they are not permitted to purchase it. It is held by by the central government a certain area ble degree of self-government. It elects its officers by popular vote, regulates its financial affairs, and so long as it pays the tax required, it is not molested by the imperial government.

The authorities of the mir allot to each head of a family or "soul" a given quantity larger allotment than the man who has not labor receives more than the one who ha not. The incapacitated are not given land but are kept from starvation by the mir or community. As is proper under a system based upon government ownership of land the allotment does not carry ownership or ever an indefinite period of occupancy. The tenure is from one to ten years-from three to five being the most usual. Very properly, too, under such a system, the individual has no option, being compelled to take the land assigned to him by the officers of the mir The individual is permitted to present hi case, but from the decision of the authorities there is no appeal. It is often the case when the lands are poor, that the peasant or mujik, tries to shirk his communal re sponsibilities by presenting reasons why hould receive the smallest quantity of land upon which to be taxed. Nor can the indi- | fice. by the aid of the imperial government and compels him to pay the tax laid upon the land which has been allotted to him.

This system seems to combine the two es sential features of the paternalism neces sary to make socialism successful and the collection of all necessary revenues needed to support government by a single tax on land. Indeed, one may expect the perfection of the closely allied theories paternalism which socialism involves an the single taxation of land, because it one of the natural utilities which come private property. Such being th case, it is proper to look to Russia for the results of such a system, now that it ha been in force a third of a century. Fortu nately the results are given by Mr. Peirce, who has been connected with the United States embassy in St. Petersburg, as fol-

The result is that the mujik, feeling that at the end of a period more or less brief his allotment will be subject to a redistribution-in which, if he has improved it by careful cultivation, expending upon it time and money with an eye to the future, the greater part of it will probably be takes from him-puts into his land only such cultivation as will give him, for the existing season, the best returns, without expending upon it capital or labor of which he is not to enjoy the ful fruits. Hence, he plows but the top of hi oil, not only to save labor, but that his manure may be consumed by his own crop and not by a future one. He has no at achment to the soil to which he belongs but which does not belong to him, and he is devoid of that self-reliant independence which characterizes the agricultural classes of other countries

It may be said that this condition of th former condition of servitude. something in conditions and environment but it is asserted in the same article that "in those parts of Little Russia, the Baltic provinces and Poland, where the mir sys tem does not exist, not only is the peasant more animated and cheerful, but much greater thrift prevails." This is natural no tenant will till the land he occupies as well as the man who has an interest in the soil and regards the holding as his home There is no people belonging to a civilized nation that have so fallen into hopeless poverty and wretchedness as the peasantry of Russia, and their condition may be at tributed to that paternalism which suppresses individual independence and effort. Nowhere has anything like socialism been so long practiced as in Russia; nowhere are the tillers of the soil falling to lower depth; of degradation. This condition has become so general that the Czar has instituted an

SOME COMING WONDERS The two discoveries that are now attract liquid air. The world is evidently on the eve of other interesting discoveries in differ ent branches of physics or biology, but thos named seem to involve more surprising an important results that any others now sight. Of the two, wireless telegraphy ha the more distinctly foreshadowed seemingly unattainable. The principle not new, but the trouble has been to carr it into effect. It has been but little mor than fifty years since scientists first demon strated the possibility of sending message by wire. When Morse made his first ex periment, between Washington and Balti more, he first tried an insulated wire burie in a lead pipe under ground, and then or on posts. This was in 1844, and at the time probably not a dozen persons in th United States believed it possible to trans mit a message intelligibly that distance forty miles, by wire. The most advanced scientist of that day did not dream that could ever be done thousands of mile across continents and under oceans, and sti less that it would ever be done withou wires. Recent experiments by the Italian inventor, Marconi, have demonstrated th across the English channel, and the Italian-American electrician, Nicola Tesla, promises to do it across the Atlantic ocean "with absolute certitude." As it has already been done a distance of thirty-two miles, doing it ten times that distance seems to be only a matter of development. It is somewhat remarkable that both of the leading perimenters in wireless telegraphy should be Italians, one an English citizen by adop

use for long-distance telegraphing, it would munications in time of war, to fog signaling, to telegraphing to lightships or islands lying several miles off shore, telegraphing between ships at sea and in other exceptional situa-

The discovery of liquid air, or rather the demonstration of its possibilities and of the fact that it can be produced on a commerthat air could be condensed to the point of liquefaction has been known for some time. In 1893 Professor Dewar, an English scientist, demonstrated before the Royal could, by the simple withdrawal of heat, be not only liquefied but solidified-actually frozen into a clear, transparent solid. Two years later Professor Linde, of Munich, was the Order of the Crown for demonstrating the same thing. Professor Linde claimed duction of liquid air on a large scale, but nothing more has been heard of it. The enough, but the dollar is put to good use. American inventor, Mr. Charles E. Tripler, of New York, claims to have solved the problem of producing liquid air on a large scale for commercial purposes cheaply that it will come into general use claims that he can produce it for 20 cents a gallon. His method is based on the wellknown principle that if a gas is compressed and allowed to expand suddenly, it absorbs heat from the surrounding medium, thereby producing intense cold. This process in gen-

eral is as follows: It expands suddenly and the temperature falls. This cooled air is allowed to circulate around a second worm into which air is forced under a tremendous pressure, and then allowed to issue from a fine orifice, as in the first coil. The air issuing from this second coil has its temperature lowered partly by its own sudden expansion and partly by the intense cold imparted to the coil by the air circulating around it from the first coil. The cold air from the secon coil is similarly used to cool a third coil into which the air is pressed as before. Th product which issues from this third coil is no longer a gas, but liquid air in a stream as large as the finger, with a temperatur

about 312 degrees below zero. Those who have seen something of th expansive power of ordinary compressed air can form some conception of the power o air compressed into a liquid. At a recen demonstration before a scientific society in Washington Mr. Tripler held up a sma glass of the liquid and stated that if it were simply warmed 112 degrees—that is, raised to 212 degrees below zero-it would throw off a force sufficient to operate a 1,000 horse power engine. This would mean that with liquid air as a motive power ocean steamers and war ships may travel without coal bunk ers and locomotives without tenders or wa ter tanks. It means the displacement steam as a motive power and the introduction of liquid air for a thousand uses in modern life. As a liquid passing into gaseous state absorbs heat, a small quantity of liquid air freed from confinement would make a large room too cold for comfort on the hottest day in summer. short, its possibilities are almost beyond conception. These are among the wonders that the twentieth century has in store for

# ART AND COMMERCIALISM.

complains bitterly of the "relentless giant

Commercialism," with its readiness to "de

your the forces of purity and refinement

for the sake of financial gain." The specific

art advertising of which representations

tral feature. These pictures are held to be destructive to the taste and dangerous to the morals of youth, cigarette pictures and corset advertisements being cited as examples, and all the blame is laid upon the "commercialism" of merchants and publishers. Doubtless there is much room for reform and improvement in the matter of ad vertising, which is an art but recently developed, but the condemnation is rather sweeping. The Chicago writer, who speaks for an organization of women banded secure reform, would have the use of wom an's face and figure as an advertising a hardship in various ways. There are, for underwear, or the domestic variety of vapor who has been accustomed to the nude of a gallery, but, on the other hand, to banish woman from advertising entirely would deprive the periodical-reading worl of much harmless and even elevating pleasure, not to say, valuable information There, by way of illustration, is the cent issue of a well-known weekly paper the front page of whose cover has a mo attractive picture of a young woman wi auburn hair and a purple gown and hat. violet border frames her in and she is th joyous embodiment of spring. Alone, th would pass with the most fastidious as a acceptable bit of art. On the back of cover, however, is the same girl in th same purple gown and surrounded by "t same violet wreath, but her hat is gone ar her abundant hair is flying to the breeze while above her is an inscription -calling attention to a certain hair invigorator. O itself it is a pretty picture, and why should the accompanying stamp of commercialism destroy its art character? There is really no more reason why woman should be total ly eliminated from advertising than from other forms of art production-and that ad vertising designs often represent art of high class is certainly the case. The best artists furnish drawings for advertisers uses and lose no self-respect thereby, but, on the contrary, are glad of the commercialism that opens a new market for the work of their hands. Such work may ranked with the "pot-boilers" that all artists have at some time or other produced -not the product of highest endeavor, but honorable work that makes masterpieces possible if the artist is capable of them. And, if the truth were acknowledged, some of the drawings in the advertising pages, say, of those compendiums of commercialism, the monthly magazines, have eyes of many readers more artistic merit

wireless telegraphy across the ocean. If tures and theater posters are pictorial prodthe discovery can be brought to a practical ucts that might well be dispensed with, but basis, so as to insure directness of trans- it may be doubtful if the youth who is adpected of looking at theater posters or to be harmed by them are the first to detect their naughtiness.

It is quite true that commercialism is power, but it is equally true that it offers mon mortals. We are a commercial people cial scale, is as remarkable as anything in arts possible; it has given to its critics their the field of electricity. The scientific fact | libraries, their schools, their art galleries, their intellectual enjoyments as well their material luxuries. If the men who make the wheels of business move were wholly commercial these flowers of civiliza-Institute of London that the air we breathe | tion would not exist so abundantly. They put tremendous energy into their pursuits and apparently bend every interest toward the specific achievement, but it is because they have had a thought for the other things decorated by the Emperor of Germany with | that so many opportunities are open to those who lean to the aesthetic. It is well for all engaged in arts as well as trades that commercialism flourishes and is likely to do so This is the "land of the dollar," truly

A STRANGE LIBEL SUIT. A curious suit for criminal libel has been brought in a local court in New York city, the plaintiff being Mr. Joseph G. Little, the defendants the Messrs. Holt, publishthe following statement in the Educational

That fine old educational mastodon, Commissioner Little, is Tammany's president of Tammany's new School Board for the Air is subjected to a pressure of about | boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. He 2,000 pounds to the square inch and at the is supported by two other representative named by Mayor Van Wyck belonged to a better and higher order of citizenship. In consequence we predict an early rift in Tammany's pet lute, for Commissioners O'Brien, Van Hoesen, Kittel and Davis are not men who can be held to a reactionary policy indefinitely, and they are not so easily impressed as are some others by the "cohesive power of public plunder."

On the appearance of this publication, M Little wrote to the district attorney, de manding protection, brought the matter before the grand jury, which returned an indictment, and the de fendants appeared and gave bail. Libel defined as "a malicious and injurious pub lication, expressed in printing or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to inpublic hatred, contempt or ridicule." In general way libel is defamation of character. Careful reading of the foregoing extract indicates that the libel lies in a single expression. The general tone of the article is somewhat jocular, and therefore perhaps ( Republican. The native is supposed to be offensive to a very dignified person, but mere jocularity is not libelous. There is no law of lese majesty in this country that prevents the public from having a little fun at anybody's expense. The only really offensive expression in the statement of individual application to Mr. Little is the on which designates him as "that fine old edu cational mastodon." The suit will probably turn on the meaning of that expression and whether it is libelous or not. Its mean ing is somewhat vague. Almost everybody knows that a mastodon is an extinct pro boscidean quadruped of the family elephantidae and subfamily mastodontinae. It was a huge animal, fully twenty feet long and nine or ten feet high, as its remains some An art magazine published in Chicago times discovered show. So far as known there was nothing disgraceful about th mastodon. To compare a man to a ma todon would not by any means imply that charge in this case is against the so-called he was a rogue or a dishonest or disrepu table person. As far as any really offensive meaning is concerned it is no more libelou to call a man a mastodon than it would b to call him a parallelogram. Perhaps the libel lies in the qualifying words. The expression "fine old educational mastodon" seems to imply a kind of obsoleteness and behind-the-times quality, and strengthened by the reference to "two other representative antediluvians." But it is no the times or even to characterize him as doubtful whether even a Tammany court will hold the article libelous

NEWSPAPERS AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. The Philadelphia Medical Record publishes some statistics showing how successful have been the results of the use of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria, and congratulating physicians on the value of the remedy. On the following page it drops into the discussion of quackery and "pure professionalism," and incidentally asserts that majority of the newspapers of the United States are controlled by quacks, and their advertising and editorial pages ceaselessly iterate that the professional animus is one of monopoly and trade protection." No charge was ever more false than this. assumes a condition of things which this same Medical Record would indignantly deny in its own case, namely, that the editorial pages of the newspapers are governed by the advertising columns. In the Record are numerous advertisements of surgical appliances, instruments, drugs, etc., used in the medical profession. An accusation that it was willing editorially to extol the merits of these instruments and drugs as superior to those of products meant for the same uses but owned by persons who did not advertise in its pages would be regarded as an insult, and very properly so. But no reputable newspaper would be likely to make such a charge for the reason that as no such connection between business and ed torial departments existed in its own case it would not suggest itself as a probability

The truth is that no class of persons owes profession. Every scientific discovery bearing on its interests is given the widest publicity, and everything connected with it sought and carefully set forth. Some these, like antitoxin, prove of benefit to the public, and some, like Koch's consumption remedy, prove to be of little value. The difference between quackery and true professionalism, as defined by the Record, is that

not otherwise have been benefited by it would seem to deserve at least a small gree of credit, but the critical doctors allow them none, taking it all to themselves. Every progressive step the medical profession has made the press has faithfully and gladly chronicled and commended. The editorial writers of reputable papers have so little interest and concern in the advertising columns that unless they read them by personal choice, and by way of securing information, they remain in ignorance of what is

set forth there. It is quite true that the newspapers do occasionally criticise the medical profession. seeing in it faults, usually growing out a certain narrowness and needless conservatism; but they are not "ceaselessly iterating" any charge against it. But so much is said in praise of the profession, both as a body and as individuals, that a little criticism now and then should be taken in good part, and the ill-natured and unjust fling made by the Medical Record is in reality a greater reflection upon the paper and profession it represents than upon the obcts of its attack.

The street-railway situation in Detroit is much more interesting than it appeared a week since. The City Council, controlled by Governor Pingree's friends, will approve the provisions of the bill creating a commission to purchase the street railways. Of this commission the Governor himself will be chairman, and it has absolute power in the matter, the people at no point in the transaction having any direct voice in regard to the purchase. The fact that Tom L. Johnson has been acting with Governor which gave the City Council so much power leads many people to suspect that he will unload his street-railway properties upon of the Educational Review. The prominence | the people of Detroit with that care for his own interests which has made him millionaire. The development of municipal ownership by Governor Pingree will watched with interest.

strictly literal, declared in a recent artic that the speech of Senator Proctor caused alone thirty days he could have secured the independence of Cuba. That the President withstood the swelling tide as long as he his friends, all will remember. This story the most prominent men in the national councils regarding the speech of Senator Proctor. He was with the President before he made his speech and told the President his purpose. The President urged him to make the speech, as it would be equivalent to a declaration of war.

Several of the New England papers disapprove of the presence of our troops in the Philippines, and, as a those papers are the receptacles of all the anti-war poetry produced in the country. The verses are sometimes quite touching. but, like most poetry, are chiefly imaginative and have little to do with facts. Mr. Solomon Solis Cohen, for instance, contributes a Filipino prayer to the Springfield uttering his complaint of the Americans to The truth they speak with tongues of flame: And for light to read Christ's word aright

our pagan rooftrees flame. Mr. Cohen has evidently not read the papers with care, or he would know that Mr. his neighbor's rooftrees aflame on the apter have made every effort to protect the towns. How would it do to offer a little

truth, even in verse? The boys who were named after Abraham Lincoln thirty years ago are old enough now to be men of affairs and public on the stage." Indiana has a Congressman Abraham Lincoln Brick, Philadelphia has a Director of Public Safety Abraham Lincoln English, and there are others. Formerly when one encountered a man born in the early part of the century with the initials George W., Benjamin F. or Thomas J., it was safe to guess that his middle name was Washington, Franklin or Jefferson. Nowadays, when a public man signs his name Abraham L., one need not doubt whom he was named for.

Chicago school buildings are scrubbed but three times during the year, the fund set apart for janitor service not permitting offsetting the dirt an organization of aesthetic women of the city has been formed for the purpose of securing copies of th old masters and other high-class works art to hang on the schoolroom walls. Chicago women are rum creeturs. Elsewhere the art money would be used to buy scru s no more libelous in itself than mastodon | bing brushes and to pay for their vigorous application.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Ruined.

famous echo.

Sorrowing guide-Can't show it to you, sir. The Tinhorn Pessimist. The Exuberant Optimist-Ah! Look old glory fluttering in the breeze! And no power on earth can hau, her down! The Tinhorn Pessimist-Huh! You could

say that much about a toy balloon with the Hateful Old Wretch. The Loving Son-What do you think of doctors say it is possible for any one

The Father-It would be a good thing for

you if I could, so you could live without work all your life. In More of a Hurry. "Remember Bill Pluggett's weddin', don't

you?" asked the Oldest Inhabitant. "Say I do," answered his understudy, "walked thirty miles to git the preacher to "Well, when Bill run away from her yis-

iddy. I hear he took the fast express."

LITERARY NOTES.

ment is so strong in Boston that books on the Spanish war find little favor there. John Burroughs is quite a

It is said that the anti-expansion senti-

lives by himself in a little cabin on the Hudsen half way between New York and It is understood that the dramatization of Mr. Major's novel, "When Knighthood

Was in Flower," will be done by a London

dramatist. The publishers announce the fifteenth edition of the book. Asked how he pronounced "chanty" in the title of his poem, "The Last Chanty," Rudyard Kipling replied: "The really elegant pronounce it as it is spelled, but those who know what they are talking about call it

A London letter says two million copies of Sheldon's "In His Steps" and American books have been sold in that country by eight different publishers and adds with unconscious irony "several of whom give the author a royalty."

erect a monument to Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. the former editor of the Magazine of American History and the author of that very comprehensive and valuable work, History of the City of New York.' This from Literature: "What Mr. Caine does in his off hours we are not

terials or in interviewing himself Mr. Caine gets his recreation from the not wholly exciting, game of solitaire. There is a genial glow about the game of solitaire that suggests Mr. Caine in one of his most

conganienable moods Miss Mary Wilkins is said to be writing a play, which is a piece of information, says a New York critic, calculated to make the judicious grieve. Miss Wilkins's litergift is more than admirable, but it is not in its essence strongly dramatic, as a former essay has shown.

A scheme has been proposed in England for advancing money on literary security; that is, pawnbroking author's manuscripts, but no details of the plan have come to this side. It is not made known, for instance, on what basis the manuscript is to be valued, or whether, if it has once been rejected by a publisher, it is worth anything.

Frau Emden Heine, the sister of Heinrich Heine is still alive and in her ninety-eighth year. She is represented as fairly strong, remarkable as a conversationalist and possessed of a wonderful memory. Many of Heine's writings yet unpublished are in her keeping. Frau Emden Heine is a Jewess and steadfast in her faith.

John Houston Finley, president of Knox College, will sever his connection with that itor of McClure's Magazine. Dr. Finley has been president of Knox College at Galesburg for eleven years, and was only twentyeight years of age when he took the chair. He was born on a farm near Galesburg in

The title of James Lane Allen's forthcoming rovel is "The Mettle of the Pasture." Shakspeare lovers will remember the stirring lines in "Henry the Fifth" in which the phrase occurs

And you, good yeomen, Whose limbs were made in England, show

The mettle of your pasture.

A London writer says: Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's 'Red Rock' is almost the only noticeable one. It is having a fair degree of success here in spite of the excess of sentiment which pervades it Pingree to secure the passage of the law | In the last few years there is no sentiment at all. The old theory that a novel must necessarily be concerned wholly with the loves of a hero and a heroine has been overthrown. A novel without a heroine is no longer regarded as an impossibility.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in speaking of Mr. Booth Tarkington's forthcoming serial, "The Gentleman from Indiana," in McClure's Magazine, says: "Mr. Tarkington is comparatively a newcomer in the professional literary world, though he belonged to that period of Princeton Uni-"Gath," who is always entertaining if not | versity life which has had successful representatives in fiction in James Barnes and Jesse Lynch Williams, Many of Mr. Tarkington's friends expect great things of the young author, who enjoys the personal friendship of Kipling, and of whom the class of '92. Princeton, said 'that the only

good thing in '93 was "Tark." " The literary supplement of the New York list of books to be issued by tial explanation of the unusual number it says: "The war brought discomfiture to many young writers, who saw what had promised to be a 'second success' shelved indefinitely to make way for 'war' books or to lie dormant during a long period of business depression. Fortunately, the war did not last long, and with it terminated the slight falling off in trade. And the manuscripts of the young writers were reexamined and many of them prepared for publication.

In a pleasant little essay in the Independent on "The Value of the Novel" Mrs. taining tales, has this to-say: "I think I am safe in taking it for granted that most hey read novels to catch the tone of current thought; and certain others, that they only read novels to study the style of the books as works of art. Of course these are impressive reasons; but I confess, with humility, that they are not my reasons. I do not read novels to improve my mind: I do not read them to be instructed-the newspaper or the spelling book would do that for me: I do not read them to be taught physiology or criminology-the Lancet or the Police Gazette would answer that purpose. I read novels simply and only to be

Mr. Alden, in his London letter, has this iarities of persons whom they have met, and ascribe them to the puppets of their stories. Therein, unless I am greatly mistaken, they make a great mistake. The man who imagines his hero can make him just what he wishes him to be, whereas if he copies him he is hampered by the facts of character. If you have occasion to use statistics, it is always better to make them to suit yourself instead of laboriously copying This fact, which lies at the foundation of all enterprising and clever journalism, is well known to every journalist. To 'put men and women into books,' as the saying is, can only hamper and limit an author. Shakspeare did not copy Hamlet from any man of his acquaintance, and Kipling's Mulvaney is vastly more true to life than he could have been if Kipling had simply painted a portrait of an Irish soldier whom he had met in India. The camera is a nuisance, both in landscape painting and portraiture."

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

paper. In Liverpool some years ago triumphantly bested a professional "lightning calculator" who was exhibiting there.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, the wife of General under his direction read medicine to such good purpose that it is now said she could college. Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley have

adopted a baby boy, and now they have bought a country place so that the baby can have the benefits of out-of-door life. Among the Stanleys' new neighbors in Surrey are Tourist-Now, I want to hear that | Grant Allen, Conan Doyle and Richard Le

> The Empress of Japan has privileges accorded to her which none of her predecessors ever enjoyed. She may eat at the same table with the Emperor, who frequently consults her upon matters of state. She is a good horsewoman and exercises daily in her private gymnasium.

> Queen Victoria cheerfully bears, among other burdens of her exalted position, the inflictions of a crowd of minor poets who conceivable occasion. It is said that at the birth of the Prince of Wales no less than half a ton of "poetry" was delivered at Windsor Castle

A hymn book which Gen. Charles G. Gordon once used before he went to the Sudan whom Gordon's sister gave it, for the benefit of Sirdar Kitchener's Gordon College fund, and has been bought by Frederick Gordon, a country gentleman not related to

Tesla says that negroes live to an vanced age because they sleep so much. He he uses up in a day the shorter his life will be. A man might live to be two hundred if he could sleep most of the time. The proper way to economize time, therefore, is to sleep whenever there is nothing better to

Lord Harlech attained the age of eighty on March 10. He has had a seat in Parliament ever since 1841, first as a member for several Irish constituencies, and since 1876 as a peer. It is probable that there have never been so many octogenarians in the British House of Lords as there are at present. No less than thirty-three peers are in or have passed their eightieth year. The House of Commons, with but three octogenarians, is young in comparison.

In her "West African Studies," Kingsley tells this story about the famous "driver" ants: "I was in a little village, and and all the household parasites pell leaving the drivers in possession, but the mother and father of the family, when recovered from this unwonted burst of activity, showed such a lively concern, and such unmistakable signs of anguish at having left something behind them in the hut. that I thought it must be the haby . . 'In him far corner for floor!' shricked the listracted parents, and into that hut I charged. Too true! There in the corner lay the poor little thing, a mere inert black mass, with hundreds of cruel drivers already swarming upon it. To seize it and give it to the distracted mother was, as the reporter would say, 'the work of an instant.' The same difference is likely to arise in the fatal defect in the Marconi system and the fatal defect in the Marconi system and the fatal defect in the fatal defect in the magazine proper. Comtainly into a water barrel, who would be to lessen the feeling of tribal host would soon demonstrate the feasibility of mercialism makes mistakes; cigarette picturing regiments. If mustered out in the fatal defect in the Marconi system and and known as the magazine proper. Comtained the fatal defect in the Marconi system and and known as the magazine proper. Comtained the fatal defect in the fatal defect in the Marconi system and and known as the magazine proper. Comtained the fatal defect in the fatal defect She gave a cry of joy and dropped it in-

callousness of the Ethiopian; that there thing wasn't an infant-it was a ham!

Before you praise youth's industry Tis prudent now to wait And see which he is algging for, A garden crop or bait.

-Washington Star. His affections on her he had set;

But he couldn't avoid some regret O'er her cute little way Of pronouncing Loubet As if it might rhyme with "you bet." -Washington Star.

Mary had a millionaire. His head was soft as dough, And everywhere that Mary went, Why, he was sure to go. He followed her to church one day, And then they had a row, Arranged by Mary. Mary lives On alimony now.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It is finer not to suspect evil than to excuse it .- Mrs. Merington. We have no objection to curls for a boy,

provided the boy hates them .- Puck. No woman weighing over a hundred pounds hould attempt to act cute.-Atchison Globe, When a woman wishes to die she is either disappointed in love or deeply in debt .- Feminine Observer.

There are only two tragedies in life-not getting what you want and getting it .- Detroit Free Press. As soon as people are old enough to know better they don't know anything at all .- De-

troit Free Press. April foois are the luckiest kind; they get recognized and exposed only once a year. -Chicago Record.

Nothing is more astonishing than the bad-

ness of good people and the goodness of bad. -Mrs. Merington. To make a long story short requires a great deal of tact, if you don't wish to offend

the teller.—Puck. We promise according to our hopes, but perform according to our selfishness and our fears.-Rochefaucauld

After a man has satisfied himself that it is right to tell a white lie, he usually gets When a woman puts on her flufflest, fuzzy things it's a sign she doesn't know what might happen .- New York Press.

A pistol pocket in a man's garments never is of so much real service to him as when he keeps it empty.-Chicago Record. When what women call "dainty" refreshments are served, the men present never get enough to eat .- Atchison Globe.

When a woman sees the doctor's buggy next door she is one part sympathy and three parts curiosity.-Emma Carleton. Some men appear to think that the only way to make their homes attractive is to keep away from them.-Feminine Observer.

that winter comes after summer.-Emma If a man attracted as much attention having a tooth pulled as he does being langed he would doubtless be just as brave

about it.-Life. Coarse kindness is at least better than coarse anger; and in all private quarrels the duller nature is triumphant by reason

### of its dullness.-George Ellot AN EASTER WEDDING.

## Pretty Fads and Fashions That Are in Vogue for a Bride.

Easter weddings are the prettiest wedngs in the year and they do say there's birds so lucky as an Easter bride. The reparations for a wedding in the family all as a rule on the mother. The first duty after the trousseau has been completed is he making out of a list of friends on both sides of the house. No matter whether peoole live in San Francisco, Yokohama or St. Petersburg, if you know them and count them as your friends, you must not neglect

to send them a card of invitation to the church or house or simply an announcement, as the case may be It is the custom for the bride's family to pay all expenses for cards. The opening of the church, fee to clergyman, music, bouquets to bride and bridemaids, boutonniers, and very often gloves and souvenir scarfpins or cuff buttons to ushers and best man, beides fee to sexton and carriages for entire bridal party, are all paid for by the bridegroom. Awning at the house, collation, man o open carriage doors, policeman's fee to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the

house, music at the house or any other ncidental expenses there are paid for by the bride's family. This spring the eld way of bridal procession is revived. First comes bridesmalds and groomsmen, then the bride, with her father. The present fashion of having the bridegroom and best man standing at the altar has its disadvantages They sometimes have to "cool their heels" many a long moment before the bride ap-

pears. Electric bells and signals of all kinds have so far failed to prevent these de-Another old custom has entirely gone out that of the bride going up the aisle with her veil over her face and having it throws back to walk down with. The inconvenience of arranging and adjusting the veil properly at the trying moment was probably the cause. For some years brides were a short piece of tulle over the face, still striving to keep to the old-fashioned idea. The veil was pulled off by one of her bridesmaids and crumpled in her hand before the newly

married one turned to face the world. Now even the bit of tulle has disappeared and the veil, be it either of lace, net or tulle, is fastened with jewels or an aigrette of flowers or feathers, to stand high at the back of Etiquette at a church wedding wills

that the bridesmaids and ushers should give the bride and bridegroom a few seconds "leeway" to drive to the house. They quickly follow and are found ready ranged on the left side or on both sides of the young married couple, who then stand in the center at the back of the room to receive congratulations. The ushers act as shers also at the house, taking the guests up as they come in the room. After all are assembled the bride makes the move and, followed by her husband and bridal party, goes to the dining room or wherever the collation is served; cuts her cake, if there is one; takes a bite of lunch, throws her bouquet to her bridesmaids and slips away to change her gown. Her mother, sisters and most intimate friends generally go with her. The bridegroom goes to the room assigned to him. Then the young people try to slip off, but never can. The guests below are assembled at the foot of the stairs and line the hallways, so amid showers of rice, old slippers and flowers they start on life's journey.

### President Loubet's Mother. Review of Reviews.

The new President of France has had a areer which appeals peculiarly to the liking and sympathy of the average Frenchman. Emile Loubet is the son of a farmer whose ancestral acres were situated in the little commune of Marsanne, which is in the Deartment of the Drome, in southeastern rance. The father of the new President was so good a farmer and so respected a citizen that he became at one time the mayor of Marsanne. This estimable man, it seems, died a good while ago; but his widow. the mother of the President, still lives and carries on the farm, at the age of eighty-The French public is taking a great deal of interest in Madame Loubet mere, and the illustrated papers from Paris are giving us a profusion of pictures of the farmstead, with its sheep and lambs huddled close in the sheltered angle of the buildings, and of the old lady with her shrewd face and short peasant skirt, who has been photographed until she is heartily tired of it. She is well enough pleased oubtless, with her son's advancement in osition and fame, but she will never believe im as great a man as his father-once the Marsanne and always a weathermayor of wise and thrifty farmer-to whose picture on the wall she points with reverence and pride when visitors come to talk to her about her distinguished son. The best thing she can say of Emile is that she believe he is growing to be a good deal like his

### Railreads in the Philippines. W. Belford, in Review of

It has often been suggested that the building of railroads through the Philippines would greatly facilitate their development. As applied to Luzon alone the suggestion is true. If a railroad should be built from the north and south of Luzon into and from Manila it would double the population of that city and increase its export trade to paying extent. It would have a still greater ence in the pacification and civilization of the people. They would become familiarized with one another and with ourselves. It would accustom them to the spread of modern ideas and result in a more general diffusion of knowledge. Spheres of foreign influence in China are scarcely more than lines of railroad, building and proposed. The people of the Philippines are divided into tribes, knowing little of one another and usually living in a state of armed neutrality. Under the Spanish regime the northern islanders were sent to southern garrisons, while the southern tribes were impressed into service in the north. The lin-